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# THE HEALTH OF FARNBOROUGH

1967



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FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR  
1967

J. COUTTS MILNE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. L. SNOWDEN, F.A.P.H.I.  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR





# FARNBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Chairman of Council:

Councillor R. J. Debenham, J. P.

Vice Chairman of Council:

Councillor Mrs. G. I. Bennett

Members of Health Committee:

Councillor H. C. B. Mackey (Chairman)

Councillor Mrs. G. I. Bennett

Councillor T. Hannawin

Councillor G. I. Lewis, A. I. M.

Councillor E. J. Penn, F. C. A. , C. C.

Councillor R. Theis



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. COUTTS MILNE, M. B. , Ch. B. , D. P. H. , D. T. M. & H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H. L. SNOWDEN, F. A. P. H. I. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

J. ASTIN, M. A. P. H. I. (1, 2)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

H. BATSON, (1, 2)

F. W. CULVER, M. A. P. H. I. (1, 2, 3, 6, 7)

CHIEF CLERK

W. G. HOWE, (Inter. D. M. A.)

CLERKS

MRS. J. ALLUM

MISS S. H. BURTON

MRS. G. M. THOMPSON

MRS. S. PLAYLE (Hants C. C. and  
District Services)

STUDENT HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. M. DAILLEY

PEST CONTROL OFFICER

E. J. E. MEAD (to 13. 12. 67)

R. WATKINS (From 1. 12. 67)

(For key to qualifications,  
see overleaf.)

### Key to Qualifications

1. Certificate of Royal Society of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Joint Board as Public Health Inspector.
2. Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. Diploma of Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.
4. Diploma in Advanced Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
5. Building Inspector's Certificate, Institution of Municipal Engineers.
6. Finalist, City and Guilds of London Institute.
7. Finalist, Institute of Housing Managers.

REPORT OF  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1967

Public Health Department,  
Municipal Offices,  
Alexandra Road,  
Farnborough, Hants.

Tel: Farnborough 44451

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your information and consideration the Annual Report for 1967 prepared according to the directions of the Minister of Health.

Farnborough's health as judged by the vital statistical figures can be regarded as generally satisfactory with a continuing high birth rate, a death rate a little higher than the previous year; and a reduction in the infant mortality and still birth rates.

In December the South West Metropolitan Regional Board approved proposals for the new district hospital at Frimley Park to serve Farnborough, Aldershot, Fleet, Frimley, Camberley, Farnham and their neighbourhoods. The hospital is planned to provide a total of about 550 beds and to be ready for use by 1972. The wards for acute patients are being designed to enable a consistently high occupancy rate to be maintained with a quick turnover, early discharge and close liaison with the family general practitioner, thus ensuring that the bed accommodation will be adequate for the anticipated population of the area to be served by the new hospital.

As in previous years, the routine work of protecting young children against the preventable diseases of smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, continued to be carried out and thanks are due to the private medical practitioners for their help in this connection.

I am grateful to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and help, to Mr. Snowden, Chief Public Health Inspector, and the staff of the Health Department for their ready assistance enabling me to carry out my duties.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

J. COUTTS MILNE  
Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A

### VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area .. .. .	4,767 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year 1967) .. .. .	40,020
Population at Census 1961 .. .. .	31,437
Number of Dwellinghouses (at April 1968) .. .. .	11,562
Rateable Value .. .. (1st April 1968) .. .. .	£ 1,720,853
Rate in the £ .. .. (1st April 1968) .. .. .	12/7d.
Reduced to the following rates for:-	
Mixed hereditaments .. .. .	12/2d.
Domestic premises .. .. .	11/9d.
Product of a Penny Rate .. .. .	£7,159

#### Population

The Registrar General's estimated Mid-Year population figure for 1967 is 40,020 being an increase of 1,530 over the estimate for the previous year and continuing the reversal of the decrease of 380 noted in 1965.

This is an increase of some 22% on the 1961 census year figure. Of the increase 652 is due to the excess of births over deaths. The growth in population since 1961 is shown in the following table:-

Year	Population	Increase/ Decrease in population	Natural Increase	Balance of population movement	
				Inward	Outward
1961 (census year)	32,730	1,970			
1962	33,430	700			
1963	34,760	1,330			
1964	37,190	2,430			
1965	36,810	- 380	594		974
1966	38,490	1,680	632	1,048	
1967	40,020	1,530	652	878	

### Live Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	455	425	880
Illegitimate	<u>21</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>50</u>
	<u>476</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>930</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 population (Live Births) ..	22.27 (Standardised)		
" " " " " " " "	23.2 (Crude)		
National rate " " " "	17.2		
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate .. .. .	1.29		
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	5.4		

### Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	5	12
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>14</u>
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) .. .. .	14.8		
National still birth rate .. .. .	14.8		

### Total Live and Still Births

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	462	430	892
Illegitimate	<u>21</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>52</u>
	<u>483</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>944</u>

### Birth Rate

Over the past decade the birth rate has shown a sustained rise and has remained consistently higher than the national rate which is 17.2 per 1,000 for 1967. The town's rate is now 22.27 and compares with the rate of 19.2 for the quinquennium 1951-55, 19.5 for 1956-60 and 22.26 for 1961-65.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>

	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
Comparability factor	.96	1.54

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year)

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	15
National rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate births	..	..	..	15.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births	..	..	..	Nil

There were fourteen deaths of infants under one year of age compared with sixteen the previous year.

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Under one day	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	4 weeks and under one year
Prematurity	5	3	2	-	-
Asphyxia	2	1	-	-	1
Respiratory disease	3	-	-	-	3
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	2	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	2	2	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under one week of age (Neo-Natal Mortality)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age (Neo-Natal Mortality)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	7	3	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>

Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per

1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	10.6
National neo-natal rate	..	..	..	..	12.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week)	..	..	..	..	10.6
National early neo-natal rate	..	..	..	..	10.8
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week combined)	..	..	..	..	25.21
National perinatal mortality rate	..	..	..	..	25.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	Nil
National maternal mortality rate	..	..	..	..	0.020

Deaths

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from all causes	153	125	278
Death rate per 1,000 population (Standardised)	..	..	..
Death rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	..	..	..
National rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	..	..	..

The standardised death rate of 10.6 still shows a slight increase compared with that of 9.89 for 1966 but is below the national rate. The local death rate and also the national rate are just below the limit of twelve per 1,000 of the population which the national rate reached in the decade 1920-30 having declined from 14.4 in the decade 1911-20.



## Motor Vehicle Accidents

The Engineer and Surveyor has kindly given me the figures of road accidents in Farnborough during 1967.

Year	Injuries			No Injury	Total
	Fatal	Serious	Slight		
1965	2	82	115	266	465
1966	9	85	129	296	519
1967	4	64	138	189	395

Accidents were 24% down compared with 1966 and deaths showed a welcome decrease to 4 after the exceptionally high figure of the previous year. It is pleasing to report that accidents to children also showed a reduction from 22 to 13. It is of course, too early to assess whether the introduction of the breathalyzer tests was a contributory cause but this reduction is in line with national figures.

## Causes of Death

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	<u>153</u>	<u>125</u>
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	1	-
2. Tuberculosis (other)	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	9
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	11
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	1
16. Diabetes	1	-
17. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	16	21
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	38	25
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	2
20. Other Heart Disease	12	14
21. Other Circulatory Disease	6	7



	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	2	7
24. Bronchitis	8	1
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	2	2
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-
29. Hyperplasia or Prostate	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	2	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	11	12
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	-
34. All other accidents	3	2
35. Suicide	2	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	-	-

The trend of mortality has generally remained the same over the past seven years. One hundred and sixty-nine of the 278 total deaths occurred at age 65 or over. Between the ages of 45 and 64 there were 46 male deaths compared with 29 female deaths, whereas at age 75 and over female deaths numbered 65 compared with 47 male deaths, showing that women live longer than men. Of the 46 male deaths between the age of 45 and 64, thirteen were due to coronary disease and thirteen to cancer - ten being from lung cancer.

The commonest causes of death are shown in the table below together with the corresponding figures for the six year period 1961-1966.

	1967		1966		1961-1965	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
Total deaths	278	100	261	100	1330	100
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	107	38	97	37	491	37
Cancer	58	21	54	20	279	21
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	10	26	10	143	10.8
Respiratory disease other than tuberculosis	22	8	29	11	114	8.5

National Assistance Act, 1948

In February action had to be taken under the National Assistance Act, 1948 and 1951 for the removal of an aged person to hospital as being in need of urgent care and attention. As a result of this case Dr. J. Craig Lindsey, Medical Officer of Health, Aldershot, was appointed by the Council to be Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Farnborough, to enable him to act in my absence.

## SECTION B

### PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT

#### District Health Sub Committee

Certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, have been devolved by the County Council upon a specially appointed District Health Sub Committee. This Sub Committee consists of representatives of the County Council, District Council, voluntary organisations and other bodies concerned with the Health and allied services. The functions mainly devolved are Day Nurseries, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics, Child Welfare Clinics, Midwifery, Health Visiting, Home Nursing, Vaccinations and Immunisation and Home Help Service.

Meetings of the Sub Committee are held twice a year, ensuring that local needs of the personal health services are kept under review.

#### \* Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is maintained by the County Council. A sub-depot with one large ambulance and one utilecon ambulance is stationed at Farnborough and this is controlled from the Aldershot Ambulance Station. All enquiries during normal working hours should be made to the Area Superintendent at Aldershot. (Telephone Aldershot 22244). Between the following times enquiries should be made to the Central Ambulance Control at Winchester (Telephone Winchester 61644).

Monday to Friday	-	6 p. m. to 8 a. m. next day.
Weekends	-	12 noon Saturday to 8 a. m. Monday.
Bank and Public Holidays	-	All day.

#### \* Child Welfare Centres

	<u>Clinic Held</u>	<u>Doctor Attends</u>
Cove	St. John's Hall, St. John's Road, 4th Wednesday only. 2nd & 4th Wednesday at 2 p. m.	
Farnborough (South)	St. Mark's Church Rooms, Queens Road. Every Tuesday at 2 p. m.	Each session.
Farnborough (North)	Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road, (Nr. Railway Station). Every Friday at 2 p. m.	1st & 3rd Fridays only.
Fox Lane Estate	All Saints Church Hall, Fernhill Road. Every Monday at 2 p. m. 2nd & 4th Tuesday mornings, 9.30 a. m. to 11.30 a. m.	1st, 3rd & 5th Mondays. 2nd & 4th Tuesday mornings.

	<u>Clinic Held</u>	<u>Doctor Attends</u>
North Camp	Marlborough Lines Health Centre, North Camp. Every Monday at 2 p. m.	1st, 2nd & 4th Mondays.
West Heath	Blunden Hall, Blunden Road. 1st & 3rd Wednesdays at 2 p. m.	1st only.
Cove	Methodist Hall, Cove Road. Every Thursday at 2 p. m.	2nd & 4th Thursday.

#### OTHER COUNTY CLINICS

\* Dental Clinic (for school and pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers)

Dental Clinic,  
Cove Manor Junior School.                      Daily, Monday to Friday, all day.  
(Attendance by appointment only).

Mobile Dental Clinic at Schools in Farnborough as required.

\* Child Guidance

Manor Park Health Clinic,  
Manor Park House, Aldershot.                      Every Friday, all day. (By appointment only).

\* Minor Ailments Clinic (for school and pre-school children)

St. Mark's Church Rooms,  
Queens Road, Farnborough.                      Held every Tuesday morning at  
9.30 a. m. (except during school  
summer holidays). (No appointment  
necessary).

\* Speech Clinic

School Clinic,  
St. George's Road East,  
Aldershot.                      Monday to Friday of each week, all  
day. (By appointment only).

#### REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS

##### Audiology Clinic

A Consultant Audiology Clinic for school and pre-school children has been established in co-operation with the Regional Hospital Board and is held at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot, on the 2nd and 4th Friday morning in each month. Attendance is by appointment only from the Divisional Medical Officer at the School Clinic.

### School Eye Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility administered by the County Council.

Aldershot General Hospital,  
St. George's Road, Aldershot.

Every Friday afternoon. (By appointment only).

### Orthopaedic Clinic

This is a Regional Hospital Board responsibility and is administered from the Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton. Remedial Clinics are held at Aldershot General Hospital.

### Chest Clinics

This is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board in regard to detection and treatment, but the County Medical Officer is still responsible for the follow-up and welfare of patients and their families.

Northfield Hospital,  
Redan Road, Aldershot.

Monday	-	9.15 a.m. - Old patients 11.00 a.m. - New patients 2nd Monday every month - Special Bronchitic Clinic. One Monday every month - B.C.G. session. One Monday every month - Post B.C.G. session.
Tuesday	-	1.30 p.m. ) Old and new contacts to ) Old patients 3.00 p.m. ) Urgent new patients
Wednesday	-	1st, 3rd & 5th Wednesday every month at Fleet Hospital. Old and new patients.
Thursday	-	9.15 a.m. - Old patients and urgent new patients.

### Special Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital,  
St. George's Road, Aldershot.

Males - Wednesday - 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.  
Females - Wednesday - 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Monday - 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

### Psychiatric Clinic

Aldershot Hospital

Every Monday, Tuesday and Friday at  
2 p.m. (By appointment only).

Alton General Hospital

Monday, Tuesday at 2 p.m. (By  
appointment only).



### Artificial Sun Ray Treatment

Aldershot Hospital. )  
Farnham County Hospital. ) By appointment  
(Physiotherapy Departments) )

### Family Planning Association

There is a Family Planning Clinic at Manor Park House, Aldershot, every Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Attendance is by appointment only and a small charge is made to cover expenses. Marital problems first Thursday morning in each month. Further details can be obtained from the Secretary, Family Planning Clinic, Manor Park House, Aldershot.

### \* Prevention of Cancer of the Womb - "The Smear Test"

The County Council hold clinics at Manor Park House Health Clinic, Aldershot, for the early detection of cancer of the womb, for all women of 35 years and over. Application for appointments are made to the County Medical Officer, The Castle, Winchester.

### \* Health Visitors

The present Health Visitors and practices to which they are attached are set out below:-

Mrs. P. M. Halfacre, 56 Minley Road, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 44146

Attached to Drs. Turner, Watson.

Miss M. C. Jordan, 15 Birchett Road, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 41098

Attached to Drs. Bellamy, Lister and Kayll.

Miss M. F. Roundtree, 29 Greenways, Courtmoor, Fleet.  
Telephone: Fleet 4416

Attached to Drs. Macadam, Lind Wright and Holden.

Mrs. S. P. Harris, 43 Fowler Road, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 45440

Attached to Drs. Murray, Smart, Urquhart.

Mrs. J. Williams, 2 Kenilworth Road, Pyestock Estate, Cove.  
Telephone: Farnborough 43458

Attached to Drs. Pritchard, Price, Sales, Hammell and H. Wright.

\* Professional Nursing in the Home

This has been carried out satisfactorily during the year and the following arrangements operate in the district:-

Nurse Evans, 105 Highgate Lane, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 45375

Attached to Drs. H. Wright, Pritchard, Price, Sales and Hammell.

Nurse Green, 99 Coleford Bridge Road, Mytchett.  
Telephone: Farnborough 45627

Attached to Drs. Turner, Lind Wright, Watson, Holden and Macadam.

Nurse Scott, 7 Highfield Close, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 41349

Attached to Drs. Bellamy, Lister and Kayll; Murray, Smart and Urquhart.

Male Nurses

Mr. J. E. Tupper,  
1 Heath Vale Villas,  
Chambers Road, Ash Vale.  
Tel: Aldershot 24271

Mr. H. Mathie,  
238 Lyndhurst Avenue,  
Aldershot.  
Tel: Aldershot 23681

\* Midwifery Service

The following arrangements were in operation during the year:-

Nurse Sutton, 14 West Road, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 45617

Attached to Drs. Pritchard, Price, Sales, Hammell and H. Wright.

Nurse Spivey, 24 Stubbs Moor Road, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 44643

Attached to Drs. Bellamy, Lister and Kayll; Murray, Smart and Urquhart.

Nurse Greep, The Bungalow, North Camp, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Aldershot 20008

Attached to Drs. Turner, Watson, Macadam, Holden and Lind Wright.

Institutional Accommodation  
Maternity Cases

The only Maternity Unit is attached to the Farnborough and Cove War Memorial Hospital.

Moral Welfare Officer

Miss K. Wells

38 Southampton Street, Farnborough.  
Telephone: Farnborough 45594

\* Mental Health Social Workers

Mr. A. C. Wood

Senior Mental Health Social Worker,  
Manor Park House, Aldershot.  
Telephone: Aldershot 22595/6

Mrs. J. M. Pearce

Mental Health Social Worker,  
Manor Park House, Aldershot.

(N. B. Emergency night and weekend service - ring Central Ambulance  
Control. Telephone: Winchester 61644)

\* Home Help Service

When a mother is confined at home, or there is illness in the home and domestic help cannot otherwise be obtained, application can be made for the services of a Home Help. An application needs to be supported by a medical certificate and charges are assessed in accordance with income. The Divisional Organiser - Mrs. Howlett, has her office in the Town Hall, Farnborough. (Telephone: Farnborough 44451)

\* Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act

Twenty two registrations were operative during the year:-

Mrs. B. Linder, "Litherland", Ashley Road.  
Mrs. M. K. Dillon, 57 Oaken Copse Crescent.  
Mrs. A. Williams, 65 Manor Road.  
Mrs. K. M. Burgess, "Blaenwern", Empress Avenue.  
Mrs. R. Appleton, "Hollydown", Church Road.  
Mrs. E. Hope, 3 Ley Road, Hawley Estate.  
Mrs. T. I. Borley, "Burwood", 16 Ashley Road.  
Mrs. A. M. Leahey, 17 Closeworth Road.  
Mrs. M. J. Greenfield, 8 West Heath Road.  
Mrs. P. Hughes, 20 Carlyon Close.  
Mrs. M. M. Jarvis, 72 Broomhill Road.  
Mrs. James, 12 Canterbury Road.  
Mrs. I. Gething, 13 Irvine Drive.  
Mrs. P. Tait, 2 Lockwood Close.  
Mrs. Clark, 100 York Road.  
Mrs. J. R. Rocke, 6 Doreen Close.  
Mrs. E. Simons, 25 St. John's Road.  
Mrs. Powell, 2 Morris Road.  
Mrs. J. McInnes, 24 Reading Road.  
Mrs. B. Lea, 28 Lye Copse Avenue.  
Mrs. V. Southon, 33 Riverside Close.  
Mrs. M. Sheppey, 106 Prospect Road.



A reference regarding the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948 is not out of place reminding those interested that registration is necessary if any person for gain looks after more than two children under the age of five years.

\* Training Centre

Two day Training Centres for the mentally handicapped are provided in Aldershot, the Grange Junior Training Centre at Croft Road and the Aldershot Branch of the Hampshire Training Industries for Adults at Church Lane East. Transport is provided to both Centres.

\* Partial Hearing Children and Hard of Hearing Adults

Farnborough has an interest in the County Council's progressive programme for the education of partial hearing children in that a unit for such children forms part of one of our newest schools, Cove Manor Junior.

The Frimley and Camberley Group of the Middlesex and Surrey League for the hard of hearing meet at the Red Cross Hut (rear of Jubilee Hall), Farnborough Road, on the last Thursday in the month, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The Secretary is Mrs. R. M. Jeans, 2 St. David's Close, Cove, Farnborough.

\* Chiropody

This service is organised jointly by the Hampshire Council of Social Service and the British Red Cross Society, through its Divisional Offices. It is for elderly patients, those physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Where domiciliary treatment is required, evidence of need must be supported by a Medical Certificate.

A Red Cross Foot Clinic is held on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. at the Red Cross Hut behind Jubilee Hall, Farnborough Road.

Appointments need to be booked beforehand through Mrs. Drummond, "Quarteracre", Church Road, Farnborough. (Tel: Farnborough 43421)

\* Area Welfare Officer

Mr. E. W. J. Bonney

Area Welfare Officer,  
Warburg Lodge,  
Wellington Avenue, Aldershot.  
Tel: Aldershot 23941

\* Area Children's Officer

Miss D. H. Newton

Area Children's Officer,  
99A Victoria Road, Aldershot.  
Tel: Aldershot 22481

\* Services controlled or administered  
by the Hampshire County Council.

## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from measles the incidence of infectious disease in 1967 was low.

Measles epidemics in general occur every two years and the increase in the number of cases which occurred in the last quarter of 1966 rose to a peak in the first quarter of 1967 when some two thirds of the cases were notified. Forty six cases were in children under one year of age.

It is gratifying to be able to record that the Ministry of Health has accepted in principle a recommendation by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against measles should be offered to all children who have not been protected either by previous immunisation or by an attack of the natural disease. It is hoped that implementation of this recommendation will begin well before the autumn of 1968 when the next epidemic of measles can be expected.

The thirteen cases of Sonne dysentery occurred in seven families and six of the cases were school children attending Cove Manor Infant and Junior Schools.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Measles	968	128	1,119
Scarlet Fever	3	8	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	31
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1
Paratyphoid	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	-	-	-
Dysentery	13	-	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	1	-
Encephalitis	1	-	1

#### Tuberculosis

Five new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with nine cases in 1966.

The age and sex distribution of the notified cases is as follows:-

Age	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	1	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	3	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-

15 were removed from the register and after allowing for transfers the total number remaining at the end of the year was:-

95 male 48 female being pulmonary tuberculosis and  
9 male 9 female being non-pulmonary cases.

A Chest Clinic is held at Aldershot and details of this are given in the section dealing with the provision of Health Services.

#### B. C. G. Vaccination

B. C. G. vaccination of 13 year old school children giving protection against Tuberculosis was offered to children attending private schools as well as to those attending the County schools.

#### Immunisation and Vaccination Procedures

No changes in the routine immunisation procedures were recommended by the Ministry of Health during the year.

The following antigens were kept in stock:-

1. Triple antigen for primary immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.
2. Alum precipitated Diphtheria toxoid for primary or reinforcing doses.
3. Combined Diphtheria/Tetanus alum precipitated toxoid for immunising children to whom the administration of Whooping Cough vaccine is considered unnecessary or undesirable.
4. Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine.

The following table shows the number immunised during the year:-

P - Primary

B - Boosters

Age	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Tetanus		Diphtheria Tetanus/ Whooping Cough		Polio Oral	
	P	B	P	B	P	B	P	B
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	396	-	345	1
1 - 3 years	-	-	2	16	367	368	415	175
4 - 7 years	-	3	-	383	7	249	16	570
Others under 16 years	-	117	-	265	4	49	-	418
Total	-	120	2	664	774	666	776	1164

Quadrilin - a proprietary quadruple vaccine giving protection simultaneously against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis is no longer being produced.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table gives details of the age groups vaccinated:-

Age at which vaccinated	Primary					Re-vaccination	
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1966	1967
0 - 12 months	204	136	167	150	71	-	-
1 year	167	250	362	357	489	-	-
2 - 4 years	17	48	100	69	114	6	15
5 - 15 years	11	19	11	36	42	53	56
Total	399	453	640	612	716	59	71

Primary vaccinations carried out during the year were increased slightly compared with those for the previous year. The recommended age for vaccination is now in the second year of life and this is reflected in the table.

During the year a change was made in the arrangements for distribution of smallpox vaccine (Ministry of Health Circular 6/67 refers). From the 12th June, 1967 the Public Health Laboratory Service no longer distributed supplies of smallpox vaccine to hospitals and general practitioners and this vaccine is now distributed from the office of the County Medical Officer, Winchester. A new edition of the Ministry of Health memorandum on vaccination against smallpox was published in late 1967, replacing the previous 1962 edition. The principal changes are (a) description of the new presentation of vaccine in plastic tubing; (b) inclusion of pregnancy (at any stage) and leukaemia among the contra indications to routine vaccination; (c) recommendation to inspect the site of vaccination on or about the 7th day irrespective of the previous vaccination history; (d) complete revision of the paragraphs on the inspection and recording of results.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Samples of milk, ice cream, etc. are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford for examination. Water samples are sent to the Public Analyst for the County of Surrey for chemical analysis, and to the Public Health Laboratory, Guildford, for bacteriological examination.

#### Meteorological Statistics 1967

Month	Day	Max.	Night	Min.	Rainfall	Sunshine	Average
1967	C	F	C	F	MM	hours	afternoon
							humidity %
January	7.1	45.0	1.5	34.7	59.0	60.7	80
February	9.1	48.4	1.8	35.2	66.3	91.5	74
March	11.3	52.3	3.2	37.7	61.3	169.3	64
April	12.2	53.9	3.6	38.5	43.1	135.8	62
May	15.3	59.5	7.0	44.6	107.3	194.5	68
June	19.7	67.5	9.1	48.4	47.7	231.8	62
July	22.9	73.2	12.5	54.5	46.3	266.4	60
August	21.0	69.8	11.8	53.3	64.6	183.4	63
September	17.8	64.1	10.4	50.7	59.5	110.0 )	not available
October	14.6	58.3	8.3	46.9	130.6	106.7 )	
November	9.3	48.8	1.9	35.5	43.7	74.0 )	
December	7.1	44.8	0.0	32.0	66.0	58.2 )	

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE  
FUTURE

By  
J. H. B. HENNING

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE FUTURE

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REPORT OF  
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Farnborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my Annual Report for 1967, my 28th as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

It has been a year of intense activity in the Department. The requirements of new legislation, the rapid development of the area and growth in population together with the increase in duties placed on the Department, has meant that we have not been able to give the attention to all of them that I consider to be necessary.

Our first improvement area is now well under way and the lengthy procedure involved and the service of all the notices required has been completed and much work is in progress. Taking into consideration all the work involved in only one such area I could not estimate when all the houses in Farnborough could be brought up to standard. Nevertheless, some excellent schemes have been completed and the occupiers appreciate the improvement in their living conditions.

Multiple occupation in houses has increased and is causing some concern. Cases are being investigated but without a survey of the area, we do not know the extent of the problem.

The public cleansing section of the Department has worked at a high state of efficiency. Our salvage figures have again reached a high level and are increasing. Collection services have been streamlined and our labour requirements kept to a minimum. We undertook the collection of refuse in the Royal Aircraft Establishment and it is expected that negotiations will shortly be completed to carry out this service on behalf of the War Department at all their premises in the area.

The Report of the Working Party on Refuse Collection appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, was issued during the year and I reported to the Health Committee on how we measured up to its recommendations. We compared very favourably. One important recommendation which so far we have not adopted, namely, ownership of refuse receptacles by Local Authorities, will, no doubt, be dealt with by the Council in due course. The service is still housed and operating in temporary rented accommodation which is not satisfactory.

The negotiations on refuse disposal were again thrown into the melting pot. Fleet Urban District Council, who at their request shared our limited tipping facilities, decided to make other arrangements and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government called a Conference of Local Authorities in this part of Hampshire and Surrey, with a view to considering the problem on a wider basis. This is something I have advocated for many years. Arising from this Conference, a Working Party of officials representing all the Authorities was appointed with a view to preparing a report with recommendations.

Meat inspection work at the Slaughterhouse continued to increase but there was an interesting development. Following my request for improvements at the premises, proposals were submitted for their reconstruction. However, because of its congested and unsatisfactory situation, surrounded as it is by dwellinghouses and school premises, your Officers considered the practicability of moving the Slaughterhouse to a more suitable site and after much consideration the Council decided to offer to the Proprietor a site at Pinehurst on which to build a new Slaughterhouse. This was accepted and the necessary negotiations are proceeding and if they can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, we shall have removed what has been a source of complaint in this part of Farnborough for as long as most people can remember.

I again express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, who have been so interested and helpful in the work of the Department. The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Coutts Milne will have retired before the next Report is issued and I would like to thank him for his constant help and advice. Finally to the staff and workpeople of the Department for their loyal service during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen

Your obedient servant

H. L. SNOWDEN

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### 1. WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the Urban District by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and the supply arrangements continued to be satisfactory. I am informed by the Chief Engineer of the Company, Mr. A. Wilkinson, that no changes of note have been made during the year and I am obliged to him for information contained in this section of the Report.

Liaison was maintained between the officers of the Company and the Public Health Department.

#### Sources of Supply

The supply is obtained principally from deep wells in the chalk at Pumping Stations at Itchel, Greywell and Lasham in varying proportions according to the demands on the system.

#### Treatment

The water from the wells serving the area varies in hardness from 16.5 to 21 grains/gallon and softening is carried out at the sources in order to reduce the hardness to 12 grains/gallon which is the statutory limit for the Urban District.

The water from the sources is practically sterile in the raw state before treatment, but is given a precautionary dose of chlorine during the normal process of treatment, in conformity with modern waterworks practice.

The fluoride content of the water distributed in the area varies between 0.1 and 0.2 parts per million.

#### Purity of Supply

Samples of water are taken regularly by the Company before and after treatment at the Works and in supply. They are examined chemically and bacteriologically by the Company's resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and, in addition, samples are submitted to an outside laboratory for independent examination and report at regular intervals.

The reports during the past year on all treated waters have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity.

The water does not have any plumbo solvent action.

## Conditions of Supply Generally

The supply to all premises served within the Urban District is constant and laid on directly from the mains. Adequate supplies were at all times available without restriction.

## 2. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. H. Bird, reports that the work on the new Sewage Scheme is nearing completion, after which the Cove Works will be abolished.

Following the construction of a sewer in Coldharbour Lane, the houses in that area, formerly with cesspool drainage, were connected. The number of houses not on main drainage has been reduced to forty-one. In these cases a main sewer is not available or there are reasons why they cannot be connected. Fifteen houses without main drainage were dealt with, fourteen by connection to the main sewer and one by the demolition of the house.

A free service is provided by the Council for emptying cesspools at intervals according to need, but not more frequently than once per week.

The supervision of new drainage work so far as it is covered by the Building Regulations is carried out by your Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and in other cases by your Public Health Department.

The following is the position in the areas which are without main drainage and where cesspools or septic tanks are still in use.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No of houses or properties</u>	<u>Comments</u>
The unsewered area of Sandy Lane	9	Main drainage not available.
Coldharbour Lane and Chapel Lane.	1	Work in progress
Fernhill Road	3	In one instance main drainage is not available.
Hawley Lane	3	Main drainage not available.
Marrowbrook Lane	1	Main drainage not available.
Farnborough Road (Frimley Bridge area)	6	Main drainage not available.

<u>Area</u>	<u>No of houses or properties</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Sycamore Road	2	Main drainage not available.
Lynchford Road (3 factories, 4 dwelling-houses, 1 public house)	8	Main drainage not available.
Southwood Road	3	Main drainage not available.
Ively Road	4	Main drainage not available.
Golf Lane	1	Main drainage not available.

Total number of premises - 41

TABLE I

Properties without main drainage or modern sanitation

No. of properties		Means of Drainage Disposal			Sanitary accommodation	
Ward	No.	Septic Tank	Cess-pool	No proper drainage	W. C's	Pail or Chemical Closets
North	11	4	6	1	9	2
West	21	8	10	3	15	6
South	9	-	9	-	9	-
Totals	41	12	25	4	33	8

### 3. RIVERS, STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES

The effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works in the South Ward discharges into the River Blackwater, whilst that from the Disposal Works in the West Ward discharges into the Cove Brook, a tributary of the Blackwater. These streams, together with the Marrow Brook, are under the control and are maintained by the Thames Conservancy Board.

#### 4. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The details included in Table 1 in the Drainage and Sewerage section of my Report show the number and types of sanitary accommodation other than fresh water closets in use at premises which are not connected to the Council's sewers.

Only 8 houses remain which are not provided with water closet accommodation and where pail closets are still in use. 12 were abolished and replaced with water closets during the year.

#### 5. PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Public sanitary conveniences are provided at the following sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	<u>Washing Facilities</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W. C's</u>	<u>W. C's</u>	
High Street - Camp Road	6 stalls	2	4	Yes
Town Hall (Guildford Rd.)	4 stalls	1	3	Yes
Cove Green	5 stalls	1	3	Yes
Queensmead	6 stalls	2	4	Yes

Sanitary conveniences are also available for use by the public at the Council's recreation grounds. Cleaning and maintenance is carried out by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

#### 6. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

##### General

Your Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Health Committee for the administration of the collection and disposal of household and trade refuse and considerable attention was given to this service during the year arising from increased commitments. As I have already mentioned, we undertook the collection of refuse throughout the Royal Aircraft Establishment on a rechargeable basis and negotiations with the War Department have resulted in our undertaking refuse collection from all Military establishments in the area on a similar basis. To meet these obligations, and also the additional work involved with the coming into operation of the Civic Amenities Act, we have streamlined the organisation, replaced out of date vehicles and introduced new methods of refuse storage. This has brought about a saving in labour and enabled us to keep

down our costs at a time when they are constantly rising and our commitments increasing.

The Civic Amenities Act, now on the Statute Book, gives valuable powers to Local Authorities, particularly with regard to preventing the deplorable practice of dumping refuse, motor vehicles and other unwanted materials. Arrangements are being made for an anti-litter collection service and special storage and collection arrangements are being organised on the Council housing estates. A refuse receiving centre is being prepared at the salvage depot where people can take refuse. Arrangements have been made with a scrap metal merchant to collect and receive abandoned cars, for which purpose planning permission was granted for a compound on War Department land. The position will be reviewed following the experience gained in carrying out these arrangements.

#### Refuse and Salvage Collection

Dustbins, or disposal sacks where used, are emptied weekly. Salvage (paper, cardboard, rags) is collected weekly from domestic premises and more frequently from premises where larger quantities are produced or where there are storage problems.

The disposable sack system of refuse storage is a requirement at all new estates developed in Farnborough and both paper and plastic sacks are in use. The system is also used on our own estates. The disposable sack system is one of the two methods of refuse collection recommended by the Working Party on Refuse Collection if operated properly. This requires that the bags must be maintained intact and capable of being closed during collection, hence they must be of adequate capacity. Trouble has been caused by disturbance by animals and guards are now provided to all holders installed and to existing ones when requested. We are now using a  $3\frac{1}{4}$  cu. ft. capacity sack which has a greater capacity than the dustbins normally in use.

Wall holders installed at the Greater London Council estate have not proved satisfactory. They are unguarded and sacks are being damaged by animals, and the holders are giving trouble. Because of the difficulty of fitting guards we are experimenting with a recently introduced plastic bin holder, the bags being used as liners. We have also tried out paper sacks as liners to dustbins in another part of the district and the experiment has proved encouraging.

An incentive bonus scheme for refuse collection is now operated by our three full-time refuse collection teams. It has proved its value by improved output, increased the earnings of the men and has helped to retain them. It has therefore been of benefit both to the Council and to the workmen and I would like to extend it to all our employees when this can be done.



A free collection is made of bulky refuse such as furniture, cookers, mattresses, in fact everything that is no longer required. The calls on this service increase rather than decrease and 561 were made during the year.

Many requests were received to remove pianos but because of difficulty in handling these, arrangements were made with a firm of furniture removers to collect them at a charge of £2, the Council disposing of them at the tip.

### Refuse Disposal

Tipping continued on War Department land at Sunny Hill Road in the Borough of Aldershot. The Fleet Urban District Council were in difficulty with refuse disposal and asked if they could share this tip. This was agreed and discussions took place with a view to the provision of refuse disposal plant to deal with the refuse from both Authorities and an approach was made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. However, as the life of the tip became short, Fleet withdrew from these arrangements and are sharing a tip with the Hartley Wintney Rural District Council. In the meantime, the Ministry called a conference of Local Authorities in this part of Hampshire and Surrey to discuss refuse disposal on a wider basis. As a result, a Working Party comprising the technical officers of the Authorities concerned was formed to study the position and prepare a report with recommendations.

Refuse is being disposed of at the tip by a contractor who supplies the labour and machinery required. It is a difficult site to control, being on open and exposed land and subject to interference and vandalism resulting in fire and disturbance of the refuse. It was made more difficult when we accepted the refuse from Fleet, owing to the large paper content.

The estimated tonnage of refuse disposed of at the tip was 22,358.

### Salvage

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of salvage collected and the income resulting from its sale, namely 825 tons and £7,544 compared with 572 tons and £5,415 in 1966.

26,305 tons of salvaged materials have been collected and sold for £159,145 since the scheme commenced.

We are still operating in temporary premises at Pinehurst in which we garage our vehicles and carry out salvage operations. It is a poor building and very expensive. No progress was made with the provision of badly needed new premises.

The collection of salvage along with refuse, by means of trailers, has not proved successful. It restricts the manoeuvrability of the vehicles and is thus unpopular with the workmen, particularly when they are working on a bonus scheme. A separate collection has been justified in those parts of the district where it is operated by increased collections, prevention of delay to the refuse collection teams and, in the case of disposable sacks, a reduction in the number required for refuse. On one estate where 20% of the householders asked for two sacks, the introduction of a separate salvage collection has enabled us to reduce issues to one per house.

A second hand pantehnicon was purchased in which to collect paper and its larger capacity greatly reduced the number of visits to the depot and produced savings in vehicles and labour.

Our paper baling press became no longer serviceable and as a temporary arrangement we purchased a similar type of press discarded by the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council until a decision is reached on the type of new press we shall purchase.

The paper screen and elevator was renovated by the makers and the opportunity was taken to alter it and give it a greater sorting length. This is an improvement.

TABLE II  
THE COLLECTION AND SALE OF SALVAGE

	YEAR ENDED 31/3/68		YEAR ENDED 31/3/67	
	Weight disposed of Tons.	Amount Received £	Weight disposed of Tons.	Amount Received £
Kitchen Waste	-	-	-	-
Paper	776	6,622	541	4,872
Metals	1	34	-	-
Textiles	18	370	11	181
Miscellaneous Salvage	26	517	20	362
	821	7,543	572	5,415

## Public Cleansing Staff and Workpeople

The establishment of the Public Cleansing and Salvage section of the Department was 34, comprising Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent/Mechanic, Baling shed foreman, 8 drivers and 23 men. The Superintendent, Mr. W. Redfern, has done good work since his appointment in March. He has reorganised rounds and with his Assistant/mechanic has maintained the fleet of vehicles in excellent condition.

## Sickness

The amount of sickness amongst workpeople was more than last year, 430 days as against 150, but this was caused by the long illness of one of our oldest serving employees and a long absence due to injury to another.

## Provision of Refuse Receptacles

With the introduction of the disposable sack system, the Council discontinued the sale of dustbins to householders, although they are at liberty to purchase them from private sources. The disposable sacks either paper or plastic, are provided free by the Council. Normally one sack per house is provided but a second one is issued if this is justified. The Council has not yet considered the recommendation of the Working Party on Refuse Collection that the provision of refuse receptacles should be a local authority responsibility.

During the year, 609 sack holders were provided at new or existing houses. 27 informal notices requiring the provision of refuse receptacles were served and 22 complied with.

## Trade Refuse

Where there is living accommodation in connection with trade premises, one bin is emptied without charge and no charge is made for the collection of saleable salvage provided this is kept in a clean condition. When only a limited amount of trade refuse is produced the charge is 6/6d. per bin per quarter for a once weekly collection, this is increased if a second collection is required. These charges, which are very low, have not been altered for a long time. Premises producing greater quantities are charged according to the quantity and the time taken by its collection and disposal. Refuse is accepted at the tip from industrial premises when collection is carried out by private contractors.

107 traders are paying for the collection of trade refuse and this, together with refuse disposal charges, produced an income of £1,489.

## Vehicles

With the coming into operation of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations, 1966, the position of our vehicle fleet was reviewed and a programme of replacement put into operation. A Shelvoke & Drewry



continuous loading vehicle and a Dennis of a similar type were delivered the latter being provided with equipment to lift bulk refuse containers. These containers are to be introduced at War Department properties, when we shall also use them where appropriate at other places.

We also purchased a secondhand Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipping Freighter as a spare vehicle and a secondhand pantehnicon for salvage collection work.

Three fore and aft tipping vehicles and one side loading salvage collection vehicle were taken out of service.

Details of vehicles in use in the Public Cleansing Section of the Department were as follows:-

<u>Make and Type</u>	<u>Year put into service</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1967	Purchased secondhand as a reserve vehicle (year of manufacture 1957).
Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper	1962	With pressure plate
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic	1966	Continuous loading vehicle.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic	1967	Continuous loading vehicle
Dennis Paxit Major	1966	Continuous loading vehicle
Dennis Paxit Major	1968	With large bin lifting equipment.
Ford Thames Luton Pantehnicon	1967	For salvage collection work. Secondhand - year of manufacture 1962.
Bedford 12/15 cwt. Van	1965	Civic Amenities work.
Bedford Beagle Van	1966	For use of Superintendent.

#### The cost of the Public Cleansing Service

The gross cost of the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse was £59,815. The income was £12,299 leaving a net cost of £47,516.

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

### INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections carried out by the staff, together with particulars of repairs and improvements brought about, are summarised in Appendices A and B.

442 complaints were received, details of which are given below. All were investigated and action taken as required.

#### Housing

Defective housing conditions	...	...	17
Dampness	...	...	13
Dirty premises	...	...	5

#### Drainage etc.

Drains, cesspools, sewers etc.	...	...	20
Ponds, ditches and flooding	...	...	12
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	3

#### Food and Drink

Water Supply	...	...	1
Food and Food containers etc.	...	...	49

#### General

Smoke and Dust	...	....	13
Fumes and smell	...	...	18
Accumulations and deposits	...	...	18
Caravans	...	...	3
Keeping of animals	...	...	3
Noise	...	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	...	20

#### Rodent and Insect Pests

Rats	...	...	152
Mice	...	...	23
Insects and other pests	...	...	62

442

## 8. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Most of the boiler plants at factories, houses and similar premises in the district are oil or gas fired and these did not give cause for complaint during the year.

The main source of air pollution continued to be domestic and this should be reduced with the extended use of electricity and gas heating. No smoke control orders have been made.

Following trouble from smoke and fumes from the early development of the Greater London Council Housing Estate, future houses will be centrally heated by gas.

The Coal Handling Plant at the Farnborough Main Line Station is still a source of concern, notwithstanding the measures taken to reduce the nuisance from dust. It is its situation and elevation in relation to nearby houses which makes it so difficult to operate without nuisance. Frost during the winter damaged the water spray system which was inoperative when required. Deposit tests are regularly carried out to check the effect of the measures taken to reduce dust nuisance.

A dust nuisance from sawdust was caused by treating wood waste in hammer mills at a woodworking factory, although the principal cause of complaint in this case was noise and is referred to under that heading.

Consultations took place regarding installations of steam raising plants and the erection of chimneys. One particularly difficult case concerned the chimney of an oil fired boiler at a large private school where the installation was much below the level and up-wind of the school buildings.

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and also contribute to the work of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Atmospheric Pollution.

## 9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a small open air swimming pool and a paddling pool in the district owned and managed by the Council. The swimming pool is provided with an up to date filtration and chlorination plant. It was well patronised and regularly used as a teaching pool by those schools with no swimming pool of their own. The paddling pool is emptied and refilled frequently and is chlorinated by hand dosing.

There is an indoor heated swimming bath at a private school in the area and open air pools at three junior schools, namely Fernhill Junior, St. Peter's and Cove Manor. Sixteen samples of the water were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, the results are tabulated below.

TABLE III

Source of Sample	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. coli (type 1)	Plate count (per mill.)	Comment
<u>POOL NO. 1</u>				
Inlet	Absent	Absent	Less than 10	Satisfactory
Outlet	"	"	"	"
Inlet	"	"	"	Pool not in use
Outlet	"	"	100	
<u>POOL NO. 2</u>				
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	Satisfactory
Outlet	"	"	"	"
Inlet	"	"	60	Satisfactory
Outlet	"	"	60	"
<u>POOL NO. 3</u>				
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	Satisfactory
Outlet	"	"	"	"
<u>POOL NO. 4</u>				
Inlet	"	"	Uncountable	Chlorination plant broken down and pool not operating
Outlet	"	"	"	
Inlet	"	"	Less than 10	Satisfactory
Outlet	Present	Present	60	Cause not known
Inlet	Absent	Absent	Less than 10	Satisfactory
Outlet	"	"	"	"

10. RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

An officer is employed for rodent and pest control work. Mr. E. J. Mead, Pest Control Officer left the Council's service in December and was replaced by Mr. R. Watkins. He is provided with a van to carry out his duties.

(a) Rodent Destruction

Regular attention is given to places where rats are likely to breed or be attracted, namely sewers, sewage works, refuse tips, slaughter-houses and the like.

No charges are made for work carried out on private dwellinghouses. In the case of business premises the charges are based on the cost of the work. By arrangement with the proprietors, treatment for the eradication of rodents and other pests is undertaken at business premises on contracts covering periods of three, six or twelve months.

Details of the work carried out during the year are summarised in the following table:-

Properties inspected	353
Premises found to be infested	175
Dwellinghouses treated	155
Business, Agricultural etc. , premises treated	20
Local Authority premises treated	16
Total visits (Inspections, prebaiting and baiting)	1,623

Rechargeable rodent and other pest control work produced an income of £132.

The Council continued membership of the North East Hampshire Pest Control Committee, which comprises eight Local Authorities in North East Hampshire. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Aldershot Military District and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive also send representatives. The meetings of the Committee are held twice each year in different districts.

(b) Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

No formal action was taken under the Act.

(c) Rodent Treatment of the Sewers

Routine sewer maintenance was carried out. 10% of all the sewers in the district were test baited and again infested areas were found in South Farnborough, 26 manholes being infested. The system was treated and this was followed up three months later with a further treatment.

During these treatments defects similar to the ones which had existed in the old Sherborne Road sewer were found, drain connections which had been left for future development and which had never been used had been sealed with wooden plugs which had disintegrated. Rats had tunnelled distances of 20 feet under the road and pavements into the gardens of adjacent houses producing holes and subsidence in pavement or road.



With these conditions in some of these older sewers in South Farnborough, we must expect further trouble of this kind and regular treatment to keep down the rat population in them is necessary.

(d) Insect and Animal Pests

There was a constant demand for this service and we were requested to deal with a large variety of pests. 250 visits were made to investigate or deal with the following:-

Mosquitoes	Flies	Fleas	Foxes
Wasps	Ants	Bed Bugs	Cockroaches
Moles	Psychoda	Woodboring	Squirrels
	Mites	beetles	Snakes.

36 wasps nests were destroyed involving 75 visits. A charge of 10/- is made for each nest destroyed.

Supplies of insecticide may be purchased from the Department to enable householders to carry out work themselves when they are able to do so.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches and watercourses in the area were kept under observation for mosquitoes and treatment carried out when required.

Roof timbers of all new properties are treated with insecticide to control infestation by the House Longhorn Beetle and no cases were reported or discovered.

During the year complaints were received from the residents of Whites Road area concerning insects which were apparently originating in our new Sewage Disposal Works in Sycamore Road. The works were kept under constant surveillance and with the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department and the Army School of Health, measures were taken to try to eradicate them by spraying insecticide. By this time the winter intervened but at the end of the year it was evident that further trouble was occurring and more effective measures would be required during the coming year.

A problem was caused by sparrows and starlings entering a large food distribution Depot, resulting in contamination and nuisance. As the entry of the birds could not be prevented a specialist firm carried out a treatment which brought the starlings under control but the sparrows were still causing trouble.

11. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK

9 properties were disinfested following infestation by bedbugs or fleas.

An elderly lady was found living in a house under the most squalid conditions. The bedrooms and living rooms were piled high with old clothing, and rubbish, empty beer and spirit bottles and discarded food. The lady was removed to hospital and the house cleared out and thoroughly cleansed and redecorated. About 100 full sacks of rubbish were removed and there was an extensive infestation of the larder beetle (*Dermestes Lardarius*).

## 12. CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There continued to be a demand for residential caravan sites in the area. The site in Hawley Lane situated on land owned by the Council and leased to a private operator was fully occupied. This site, which is licensed for 78 caravans, will be affected by the construction of the new motorway and the number of caravans will either have to be reduced or accommodated on another part of the site.

Licences for individual sites are only granted in special circumstances. One such licence has been given during the year. The caravan site on the Prospect Road Estate for employees engaged on the Greater London Council housing development and which proved unsatisfactory, was closed and the land used for another purpose.

14 families living in caravans were granted housing tenancies by the Council, 8 from sites in Farnborough and 6 from sites in other districts.

The following is a list of licenced sites:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>Maximum No. of Caravans.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Hawley Lane	78	Residential Site.
Sunnybank Road	1	Residential
Farnborough Green	1	Residential caravan site used by site caretaker. Site also used as showmen's winter quarters.
Peabody Road	1	" " "
Queens Road	1	" " "
Marrowbrook Lane	1	Residential

A Schedule of Conditions prepared by an Advisory Committee in the County consisting of Public Health Inspectors, Planning Officers and Site Operators is used in conjunction with all site licences issued.



This Committee continued to meet during the year to deal with problems which have arisen in the County. Your Chief Public Health Inspector is Chairman of this Committee.

13. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the district.

14. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

In addition to the Royal Aircraft Establishment and other service premises there are two large factories in the district, one engaged on the manufacture of electronic equipment and the other, prefabricated buildings. The remaining factories, which number 78 are small premises. Details of the trades carried on are given as follows:-

Cabinet Making and Upholstery	Dental Mechanic
Cycle and Motor Repairs	Baking
Sausage Making	Engineering
Food Preparation	Gas Appliance Repairs
Radio and Electrical Repairs	Tailoring
Scrap Metal and Salvage	Welding and Sheet Metal Work
Building	Film Developing
Joinery	Scientific Instrument Making
Clothes Dry-Cleaning	Saw-mill woodworking
Motor Repairs	Printing
Boot and Shoe Repairs	Slaughter of Animals
Letterpress printing and newspaper fudging	Manufacture of plastic tubing and piping
Cleansing metal drums	Laundering
Furrier	Tile Slabbing
Pottery decoration and glazing	Cellulose spraying
Excavation of gravel	Electrical Engineering
Manufacture of electrical heaters	Fibreglass products
Concrete block making	Manufacture of furniture
Precision Grinding	Aircraft and Car Seat
Firework Plugging Engineering	Manufacturing

(b) Outworkers

Names and addresses of four outworkers, persons who do work at home on behalf of factories in other districts, were received from other Local Authorities. Visits were made to ensure that the work was carried out under satisfactory conditions and this was found so in each case.

(c) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

As much time as possible was spent on the administration of the Act during 1967 and a further 41 premises were registered, bringing the total to 342.

61 premises received a general inspection and 34 notices were served in respect of 112 contraventions described in Table A.

49 notices were complied with during the year leaving 34 to be carried forward into 1968, but a number of these were partially complied with. Details are given in Table B.

Co-operation with owners and occupiers of premises has continued to be satisfactory but although the Act has now been in operation for over three years, premises are still being found by routine inspection which have not been registered.

TABLE A

Section	Contravention	No. of premises.
4	Premises requiring some form of cleaning	2
5	Overcrowding	1
6	Premises where heating was inadequate or thermometers were not provided	18
7	Inadequate ventilation	12
8	Inadequate lighting	12
9	Defective or inadequate sanitary accommodation	10
10	Defective or inadequate washing facilities	10
12	Inadequate accommodation for clothing	10
13	Inadequacy of sitting facilities	4
16	Absence of handrails to stairs, defective floors, passages and stairs	5
24	Lack of First Aid equipment	19
50	Information for employees not provided	9

Exemptions under Section 46.

One exemption certificate was renewed in respect of the provision of sanitary conveniences and running hot water for hand washing purposes at a shop which is having new premises erected.

One application was received for exemption from providing sanitary accommodation and running water at a Fuel Order Office on railway premises, but this was not granted.

#### Accidents

15 accidents were reported. None was serious or fatal and advice was given where appropriate but not statutory action was taken.

TABLE B

Year	Notices Served
1964	22
1965	123
1966	57
1967	34
TOTAL	236
Complied with to 31st December, 1967	202
Carried forward to 1968	34

#### Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted.

#### 15. PET ANIMALS

Two licences were issued for the sale of pet animals. The premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

#### Riding Establishments Act, 1964

A licence was operative at one establishment. Conditions which had been attached to the licence were not complied with and the business discontinued.

#### 16. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were taken in six instances. All related to food and are described in the section on food on page 50.

17. FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW

Following my report on the last Air Show a meeting was held with Officers of the Society of British Aerospace Companies Limited and with the principal caterers. They agreed to carry out the recommendations made in my report on the occasion of the next exhibition.

18. NOISE ABATEMENT

The principal source of noise in Farnborough is from aircraft but this is exempt from the provisions of the Noise Abatement Act of 1960.

Ten complaints of noise were received. Some concerned the use of unsilenced pneumatic drills. It is found in practice that silencers are usually supplied but are not always used by the workmen until they are instructed to do so. Another troublesome source of noise is the operation of pumps in connection with de-watering ground excavation work in those parts of the area where this is necessary. However, our principal noise complaint during the year arose from the grinding of wood waste at a woodworking factory. Various measures were taken to reduce this noise but in the end the use of the grinding mills had to be discontinued.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Provision of new houses

454 new houses were built during the year as follows:-

Farnborough U. D. C.	69
Greater London Council	182
Private Enterprise	203

At the end of the year the total number of houses in the district was 11,562.

The Housing Manager, Mr. J. Eaton, informs me that the Council had a waiting list of 623 applicants for houses at the end of the year compared with 684 at the end of 1966. Applicants must have a residential qualification of at least two consecutive years immediately prior to applying for accommodation.

Mr. Eaton also makes the following observations on the housing position.

"The Council now owns 2,374 dwellings of all kinds and a further 123 are under construction. Building programmes for the future are under active consideration but land acquisition may become a problem in the foreseeable future.

Three special schemes of Warden supervised old people's dwellings are in operation. A further scheme comprising 15 dwellings is planned and land reserved for a scheme at Cove. "

#### Existing Housing Accommodation

##### The Inspection, renovation and demolition of houses

This is one of the major duties of the Department and 1,077 visits were made by officers of the Department to deal with housing conditions.

The work consists of inspection following complaints from occupiers, the repair and modernisation of houses, the abatement of overcrowding, dealing with houses in multiple occupation and the demolition of houses which have outlived their useful life and are unfit for restoration. To carry out our obligations under the Housing Acts we should undertake the periodic inspection of tenanted houses, but this is not practicable with the staff available.

All the houses included in our Unfit Housing Programme have been dealt with, the tenants rehoused and only seven houses remain awaiting demolition.

The rate at which houses will reach a stage requiring demolition depends on the attention which is given to them. This is a serious problem with restricted rents and the high cost of repairs which only too often makes tenanted houses an unprofitable proposition and a millstone to many property owners.

Properties were dealt with under the Unfit Housing Programme as follows:-

1.	Demolished	94
2.	Closed wholly or in part	9
3.	Undertakings accepted that the premises will not be used for human habitation.	1
4.	Premises brought up to standard and Undertakings or Orders revoked.	33
5.	Awaiting demolition.	7
		<hr/>
		144
		<hr/>



### Closing of Unfit Accommodation

A Closing Order was made on the basement of a dwelling in Lynchford Road, which was being used for living purposes, and the tenant was re-housed. A further Closing Order was made on the basement room of another dwelling in the same road, which was not occupied, and the Order was made to prevent re-occupation.

### Modernising Houses with the aid of Improvement Grants

We encouraged owners and occupiers to improve their houses with the aid of grants available and in addition to dealing with individual houses we pressed on with work on our first Improvement Area which gained momentum. It is slow work because of the cumbersome procedure involved but we made progress.

In the light of the experience gained and recommendations from Local Authorities and professional Associations, especially the Association of Public Health Inspectors, I think we shall soon have some new legislation which will be of assistance with this very important and satisfying work. It is satisfying when one sees conditions before and after the houses have been improved and the changed living conditions of the occupants. The Council does all it can to help, both by giving grants and loaning money to cover the owner's share of the cost, whilst your officers are anxious to assist and advise.

There are two types of grant available, namely Discretionary and Standard. Discretionary grants are available for houses which can be brought up to a definite standard known as the "12 point standard" and made comparable with modern houses when allowance is made for age, design, layout and construction. Such a grant, therefore, requires a comprehensive standard of fitness and apart from the provision of standard amenities covers work such as abatement of dampness by the provision of a damp proof course, measures to eradicate rot when this arises from defects in the form of construction, improved window lighting and similar improvements. Normally an improved dwelling is expected to have a life ahead of it for at least thirty years.

Standard Grants are available to provide a house, whether in all other respects fit for human habitation, with a bathroom, bath, washbasin, hot and cold water supply, foodstore and an internal water closet. It is a requirement that when the work has been carried out the dwelling must be fit for human habitation, and remain fit and available for use as a dwelling for at least 15 years.

The following figures give details of improvement work during the year:-



	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Received during the year	25	5
Approved	20	21
Refused	3	-
No. of dwellings improved	15	2
Amount paid in grants	£ 2,049	£ 251
No. of houses provided with baths		14
No. of houses provided with washbasins		15
No. of houses provided with food stores		12
No. of houses provided with hot water supply.		14
No. of houses provided with an indoor water closet		13

In addition to the above 13 Council houses were improved by discretionary grants during the year, 11 of these were provided with all the 5 standard amenities and main drainage, whilst 2 were provided with main drainage only.

The amount which the Ministry accepted as ranking for grant was £ 9,409. 18s. 8d. and an annual contribution of £ 300. 5s. 9d. will be paid to the Council for the next 20 years.

As an illustration of the difficulties encountered in this work, we received an application for an improvement grant from the Owner/Occupier of the end house of a terrace of five, all in separate ownership, of which four were owner/occupied and one tenanted. This house was found to be seriously affected with dry rot which had spread along the terrace. One of the worst affected houses was in the middle, owned and occupied by a very old lady who was unable through ill health to undertake, or allow to be undertaken the work necessary to deal with this serious condition. Eventually we had to take measures to contain the dry rot in this house until such time as the house can be dealt with, which I hope will be before it has reached the stage when it is beyond repair and result in further complications. This was also necessary in order to deal with the other houses and enable the owners to obtain Improvement Grants.

Two tenants made formal application to the Council to use the powers contained in the Housing Act, 1964, to compel their landlords to instal standard amenities, in both cases the owners gave undertakings to carry out the work.

#### Improvement Area No. 1

Having made as much progress as we could with informal action we proceeded to put into operation the provisions of the Housing Act 1964, in the case of the properties where undertakings to provide the standard amenities had not been given.

The following was the position at the end of the year -

No. of Time and Place Notices served	36
Approval of improvement by tenants received.	25
Disapproval of improvement by tenants received	11
Written undertaking by owners to carry out improvements	16
Suspended Improvement Notices served	11
Immediate Improvement Notices served	8
Properties improved	
(a) after formal action	0
(b) after informal action	
(1) Tenant	1
(2) Owner/Occupier	1

The service of Notices will be completed early in 1968.

#### Overcrowding

There is one case of overcrowding on the Register in a Council owned house; 9 persons are involved.

#### Houses in Multiple Occupation

Undoubtedly there is an increase in the number of houses in multiple occupation. How many we do not know and only a proper survey will provide the information. We act upon complaints or information received and invariably these, when investigated, reveal unsatisfactory living conditions.

Work continued on conversion into satisfactory units of living accommodation at premises formerly a Children's home which had been turned into multiple living accommodation. This followed the service of Notices under the Housing Act, 1961. Eight self contained family units and five single units of accommodation were completed and occupied and I anticipate the remainder will be ready early in 1968.

Three other cases came to light following complaints. In one case a notice was served under Section 15 (1) requiring the provision of required amenities and it was followed by the making of a Management Order under Section 12. In the other two cases the necessary legal procedure was being commenced at the end of the year.

## Local Land Charges Etc.

Information was supplied in respect of 1,126 properties upon a request for official search of the Land Charges Register.

In addition, particulars as to properties were supplied in all cases in which mortgages were being arranged under the Housing Acts in respect of the purchase of small dwellings.

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

As much attention as possible was given to the supervision of food premises and the food supply, one of the most important and extensive of a Public Health Inspector's duties.

These duties include all aspects of food and drink inspection except those Food and Drug sampling duties carried out by the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority. We are responsible for the inspection for evidence of disease and fitness for human consumption of all animals killed at the slaughterhouse; the examination as necessary of all other foods sold in the district; the supervision of food premises and food vehicles to ensure that food is stored, prepared and sold in a clean and hygienic condition. In conjunction with this inspection work, samples of food and milk and food utensils are taken for bacteriological examination. To be completely effective it should also include the education of food handlers in food hygiene.

This work is constantly changing. New methods of food treatment and preservation are being introduced and it is not easy to keep up to date. The small businessman, self-employed, whether butcher, dairyman or grocer, is finding it more difficult to compete. In Farnborough they become fewer each year. Whilst many regard this as a matter for regret, it seems to be the inevitable result of the modern pattern of living. The supermarket and multiple store seem to increasingly dictate trade and commerce and we have to adapt ourselves and our methods to the changing circumstances.

The work is described under its different headings.

#### Milk Supply

There are 27 distributors of milk on the register and all milk sold in Farnborough is designated either Untreated, Pasteurised, Sterilised or Ultra Heat Treated.

The Council are agents for the County Council for the licensing provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963 and the following licences are in force.

Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the designation "Untreated"	5
Dealers prepared milk licence to use the designation "Pasteurised"	23
Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the designation "Sterilised"	11
Dealers prepacked milk licence to use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"	2

### Milk Sampling

During the year 5 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. All were satisfactory.

### Ice Cream

109 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream. 3 samples were taken and were satisfactory.

### Meat and Other Foods

#### Slaughterhouses

There is one private slaughterhouse in the district situated in the built-up area between Peabody Road and Sherborne Road, where slaughtering is carried out every day of the week.

I have already referred to the proposal to remove the slaughterhouse from its present site and build a new one in the Pinehurst area. In the meantime, we try to ensure that the premises are maintained and operated so that they give as little inconvenience or cause for complaint as possible, and the proprietor is co-operative.

#### Meat Inspection

#### THE MEAT INSPECTION REGS 1963

~~The Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations 1924-52~~ require carcasses of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption to be inspected, passed as fit for human consumption and marked in the manner prescribed. Each Inspector is provided with an individually inscribed stamp which is used for marking each carcase after inspection. The following charges are made for meat inspection.

Cows, bullocks, heifers and bulls	2s. 6d.
Calves	9d.
Pigs	9d.
Sheep	6d.

These produced an income for the Council of £1,192 during the financial year ended 31st March, 1968.

651 visits were made by the Inspectors to inspect meat. There was a further increase in the number of animals killed and inspected, 25,701 an increase of 1,150 over 1966. A 100% meat inspection was maintained.

TABLE IV

Table Showing Animals Inspected and Meat Condemned

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. of animals slaughtered and inspected.	3, 354	671	575	11, 542	9, 559
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	3	2	4	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	886	280	15	1, 565	1, 426
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	26. 4	42. 2	2. 9	13. 6	15. 1
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the no. inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0. 04
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-

The weight of meat condemned amounted to - 12 tons 11 cwts. 29 lbs.



I am indebted to Mr. R. M. Loosmore and his staff at the Veterinary Investigation Centre at Reading for their help and advice on specimens submitted to them for examination.

### Disposal of Condemned Meat

Carcases and offal found to be unfit for consumption are removed from the slaughter hall to a condemned meat store where it is collected by a contractor for manufacture into fertiliser. A certificate is issued for meat condemned.

### Other Foods

The following quantities of other foods were condemned at food shops and food preparing premises:-

2,978 tins of milk, fruit, vegetables, preserves etc.  
8 cwts. 68 lbs Meat and Meat Products.  
199 lbs Cheese.  
77 lbs Fish.  
1,389 packets Frozen Food.  
428 lbs of miscellaneous foods.

The food was collected and disposed of at the controlled tip under supervision.

### Bakehouses

There are five comparatively small bakehouses in use and one was modernised during the year. Bread is baked in three of them but most of our bread is brought into the district from large bakeries situated in other areas.

### Food Hygiene

945 visits were paid to food premises where food is stored, prepared or sold. This is difficult work to control. Premises formerly well operated change ownership without our knowledge, and with a change of proprietorship so can conditions change.

Stern action had to be taken in connection with three eating places which had been taken over by immigrant proprietors. It became necessary to recommend prosecution under the Food Hygiene Regulations in two instances. In one, the proprietor left the business and in the other the Council prosecuted for 7 offences. The case was heard at the Aldershot Magistrates Court early in 1968 and the proprietor was found guilty on all counts. There has been an improvement in conditions at the premises since the prosecution.



Complaints of Unfitness of Food and Food containing Foreign Bodies or substances

47 complaints of this type were received, details of which are set out below. All were thoroughly investigated and we prosecuted in six cases.

Foods affected by mould (17)  
Milk bottles containing foreign matter (4)  
Dirty milk bottles (5)  
Bread containing foreign matter (2)  
Bread dirty  
Sausages containing foreign matter (2)  
Corned Beef containing foreign matter  
Steak and Kidney Pies containing foreign matter.  
Tinned Baby food containing metal  
Tinned Baby food containing foreign matter  
Beef curry containing metal  
Cake containing foreign matter  
Cake containing ants  
Jam containing foreign matter  
Tin of peas containing caterpillar  
Soup containing maggots  
Unfit meat (3)  
Cereal food containing insect larvae  
Canned oranges unfit  
Crystalised violets containing maggots

Prosecutions in connection with Food and Food Premises

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
<u>Food and Drugs Act 1955</u>	
Mould in Baby Food	Absolute Discharge £10. 10. 0. Advocate's fee.
Piece of cloth in loaf	Absolute Discharge £5. 5. 0. Advocate's fee.
Mould in Pork Pie	Absolute Discharge £5. 5. 0. Advocate's fee.
Slug in milk bottle	Fined £10. 10. 0. plus £10. 10. 0. costs.
Mouldy bun ring	Fined £5. 5. 0. plus £10 costs.
Mouldy loaf	Fined £5. 5. 0. plus £10 costs.

### Number of Types of Food Premises in the District

	Premises
Butchers	15
Bakehouses	5
Fishmongers	2
Grocers	62
Greengrocers	23
School Canteens	18
Factory and Business Canteens	9
Restaurants	17
Sweets and Confectioners	34
Bread and Cake Shops	9
Public Houses, Hotels and Others	51
Fried Fish	5
Old Peoples Homes and Hostels	5
Food Distribution Depots	5
	<hr/> 260

The above figures refer to the principal business carried on. All the premises listed above are fitted to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 16 and 19.

Number of separate food trades carried out in the above premises:-

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	...	...	21
Public Houses, Hotels and Others	...				54
Food Distribution Depots	...	...			5
Fried Fish	...	...	...	...	5
Bread and Cakes	...	...	...	...	30
Sweets and Confectionery	...	...			58
Grocery	...	...	...	...	63
Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	50
Factory and Business Canteens				...	24
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	18
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	39
Old Peoples Homes and Hostels				...	5
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	5

## Registered Premises

(a) Milk Shops and distributors	...	27
(b) Ice Cream	... ..	109
(c) Manufacture of Cooked Meats etc.		34
		<hr/> 551

## Food Vehicles and Vending Machines etc.

Greater attention will have to be given to this increasing method of food distribution.

Some years ago, machines dispensing unwrapped sweets were distributed and used throughout the area. They were not maintained in a clean condition and were not acceptable, and we eventually secured their removal.

Improved vending machines are now being introduced dispensing a wide variety of food and drink, situated at garages and forecourts.

Another disturbing development is the practice whereby the larger distributors of ice cream, hot dogs and similar products, are hiring out their vehicles to individuals who, in turn, distribute and serve the products. Some of these vehicles are found standing in roads or other places at night in an unclean and unsatisfactory condition. They are proving difficult to control.

## Adulteration of Food

The County Council is the responsible Authority for administering the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, relating to the adulteration of Food and Drugs, and the Chief Sampling Officer, Mr. J. S. Preston has kindly supplied the following report and figures relating to work on food adulteration carried out by the County Council in the Farnborough Urban District during the year ending the 31st March, 1968:-

"During the year ended the 31st March, 1968, 134 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Farnborough Urban District Council.

### Milk Samples

68 samples of milk, including thirteen of "Channel Islands" were obtained. All were found to be satisfactory.

### Miscellaneous Samples

66 samples of articles other than milk were obtained and, of these 37 submitted for analysis were found to be satisfactory. Three received adverse reports.

The adverse reports were in respect of:-

- (1) A sample of gin which contained 12% excess water.
- (2) A sample of rum which contained 10% excess water.

- (3) A sample of cream trifle which was of satisfactory composition but of which the ingredients were not specified in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of the samples of gin and rum both of which were obtained from the same licensee. Fines totalling £10 together with costs amounting to £31. 16s. 4d. were imposed. The matter concerning the cream trifle did not appear to require legal proceedings and was referred to the packer concerned.

### General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters. "

### Health Education

A very successful Civic Exhibition was held in the Town Hall in April in which all Council Departments took part to illustrate their work. The Army School of Health gave valuable help with the preparation of the Public Health Section. The Exhibition aroused much public interest and it was well worth the work involved.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector acted as an Honorary Examiner on Public Health and Hygiene to the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Scouts Association.

### MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

#### Heating Appliance and Fireguard Regulations, 1953

These Regulations were administered by the Department and are designed to ensure that heating appliances are properly guarded. New ones sold were found to comply with the tests laid down.

No contraventions were found. Any unguarded appliances in houses and particularly at premises where children have access should either be guarded or discarded.

### Hackney Carriages

Hackney Carriages plying for hire within the Urban District are licenced by the Council and your Chief Public Health Inspector is the appointed Inspector.

We try to obtain a satisfactory standard of vehicles. Before a licence is granted a special Road Worthiness Certificate is required and this must be provided by a recognised garage. The scope of the certificate is much wider than the standard Ministry of Transport tests and in addition the vehicles are checked by our own Inspectors. 19 Hackney Carriage Licences were issued during the Licencing Year ending 11th April, 1968, a decrease of 4 over the previous year.

One application was refused and the applicant appealed to Quarter Sessions against the Council's decision. The Appeal was dismissed with costs against the Appellant.

Of the 19 vehicles licenced 9 were operated by two Companies and 3 by a proprietor who was associated with them, two proprietors had two vehicles each and the remaining 3 were operated by individual owner drivers.

All applicants for Hackney Carriage Driver's Licences are interviewed and satisfactory references must be submitted in respect of the applicant's character and driving ability. As in the previous year there was a high turnover in the number of applicants for driver's licences and 48 were issued during the year.

## APPENDIX A

### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

#### INSPECTION OF THE AREA

##### Housing

Inspections regarding defects, Improvement Grants and House Loans	1,077
Overcrowding	6
Verminous or dirty conditions	17

##### General

Inspections and visits in connection with Infectious Disease cases	6
Water Supply	3
Caravan Sites and Moveable Dwellings	61
Refuse and Salvage Disposal	414
Refuse and Salvage Collection	208
Dustbins and Refuse storage facilities	297
Accumulations and deposits	31
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	41
Hackney Carriages	60
Interviews with builders and owners	130
Keeping of animals	10
Piggeries and stables	3
Clean Air Act	176
New drains approved	4
Visits to works in progress	85
Old drains tested	5
Old drains inspected	90
Plumbing and Sanitary work inspected and tested	3
Visits regarding deposited plans	38
Factories	55
Outworkers	4
Noise Abatement Act	91
Swimming Pools	15
Inspections under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	250
Workplaces inspected	3
Places of Entertainment	7
Miscellaneous	256

##### Meat and Food Inspection and the Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles

Meat Inspection at the Slaughterhouse	651
Butchers	119
Fishmongers and poulterers	12
Grocers	147
Greengrocers and fruiterers	73



APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Milk distribution depots and shops	71
Registered ice cream premises	37
Fried fish shops	48
Restaurants	79
Food vehicles	12
Licensed premises	47
Canteens	12
Bakehouses	8
Confectioners and cake shops	154
Other food preparing premises	46
Miscellaneous food visits	80

Sampling and Laboratory Examinations

Water Supply (Swimming baths)	8
Milk samples submitted for bacteriological examination	5
Samples of ice cream	3

Notices Served

Number of Informal notices served	173
Number of Informal notices complied with	106
Number of Statutory notices served	1
Number of Statutory notices complied with	1

## APPENDIX B

### IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

#### FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

##### Dwellinghouses

Window and door cills repaired	2
Floors repaired or renewed	17
Additional window light provided	1
Windows provided with new sash cords	10
Windows repaired or replaced	7
Staircases repaired or renewed	1
Ceilings provided or repaired	7
Chimney stacks repaired or repointed	9
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	2
Dampness abated	9
Houses provided with horizontal damp proof courses	1
Houses provided with vertical damp proof courses	2
Damp sites or existing houses concreted	4
Rainwater gutters and downpipes provided or repaired	24
Walls treated for dampness	10
Walls repointed or repaired	10
Wall plaster repaired	12
Rooms redecorated	6
Doors and frames repaired	5
Food stores provided	13
Food stores ventilated	5
Roofs repaired or renewed	14
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	5
Fuel stores provided or repaired	1
Insanitary or defective sinks replaced by glazed sinks	8
Sink waste pipes repaired	9
Yards or paths repaired	2
Defective dustbins renewed	27
Paper sack holders provided	197
Verminous and dirty houses cleansed	16
Hot water supply provided	19
Water services repaired	6
Additional underfloor ventilation provided or improved	2
Premises treated for wood beetle	1
Gas geyser flue repaired and made to discharge to open air	1

##### Drainage and Sanitation

Houses completely redrained	1
Drains repaired or reconstructed	7
Choked drains cleansed	32
New inspection chambers constructed	3

APPENDIX B (Cont'd)

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Inspection chambers repaired or reconstructed	2
New covers and frames fitted to inspection chambers	2
Soil or ventilating pipes repaired or renewed	3
Houses provided with bathrooms	16
Pail closets replaced by fresh water closets	12
Fixtures and fittings repaired or renewed	6
Buildings and structures of water closets repaired	1
Surface water drainage improved	1

Food Premises

Constant supply of hot water provided	6
Floors repaired or renewed	6
Walls repaired	9
Ceilings repaired	6
New impervious benches or tables provided	5
Sinks provided	5
Soap, clean towels and nailbrushes provided	15
Wash basins provided	8
Rooms cleansed and decorated	15
Facilities provided for storing waste food	2
Equipment cleansed on request	10
Sanitary conveniences made available to customers	1
Sanitary conveniences provided or repaired	2
Additional light provided	3
First Aid Equipment provided	2
Windows repaired	1
Doors repaired	1
Floors cleansed	10
Additional ventilation provided	2
Additional protection for food provided	12
"Wash Hands" notices provided	6
Accumulations of refuse removed	8
Defective sink waste pipes repaired	1
Drains repaired	1

Factories

Abstract of Factories Act provided	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired or renewed	3
Sanitary conveniences cleansed and redecorated	2
Sufficient sanitary conveniences provided	2
Noise nuisances abated	7

APPENDIX B (Cont'd)

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

FOLLOWING THE SERVICE OF NOTICES

Workplaces, Shops and Offices

Premises cleansed	2
Suitable means of heating provided	2
Washing facilities provided	2
Soap, towels, etc. provided	3
Accommodation for clothing provided	2
Sitting facilities provided	1
Facilities for taking meals provided	1
Handrails provided on staircases	3
Noise and vibration abated	3
Thermometers provided	2
First Aid Equipment provided	1
Abstract of the Act provided	3
Drain repaired	1

Miscellaneous

Pollution of water courses abated	1
Deposits of refuse removed	11
Nuisances from noise abated	4
Nuisances from air pollution abated	1

Moveable Dwellings

Nuisances from caravans abated	1
Sanitary conveniences repaired or cleansed	4
Approach road repaired	1
Artificial lighting of site provided	1
Bathroom cleansed	2
Drains repaired	2

# APPENDIX C

## THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

### FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER

#### 1. Inspections for Purposes of Provision as to Health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	4	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	51	4	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	10	8	-	-
	90	63	4	-

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H. M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H. M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	2	2	-	-	-
	10	10	-	-	-



APPENDIX C (Cont'd)

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 & 134)

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel						
Making etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-





